CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE.

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VOL. XII. CHICAGO MONDAY MORNING JUNE 28 1858. NO. 17...

...AILY TRIBUNE.

...ly Monday ... June 28, 1858.

...ILY MONETARY and COMMERCIAL.

...ing of the Dog Question.

...Chicago Times devotes another column ...the calling him, ABRAHAM LINCOLN a ...Blood sill tell;" but we opine, when ...Douglas notices how high a range the ...has been taking in his attacks, he ...also with poor Lincoln, "I think Crab, ...be the gamest-natured dog that lives." ...each one to his taste.

Sighs' Telegraph.

...American Telegraph Company, owners ...Sighs' Printing Telegraph Instrument, ...connect the first section of their ...line, from New York to Philadelphia, ...of 8 miles to New Orleans and North ...Albany, N. Y. Before long a line will be ...from New York, West to Chicago. The ...intend to fix upon a tariff of charges ...that erected by the present telegraph company.

...the combination of the two old lines ...have suffered from extortion and ill ...The prices charged are intention... ...was seasonably received, indicat... ...of system will bring the monopolists ...

...TO THE PASSENGERS.—The vote among ...delegates to the Illinois State ...and the passengers on the morning ...indicating their preference for the Presi... ...stood as follows:

...Douglas	...
...Lincoln	...
...Scattering	...

The History of a Rebuke.

...Editor of the Chicago Tribune.

...give thanks. The "National Union" ...yielded to the repeated rebuke it has re... ...the Democratic party, whom it pur... ...with its support, and has thrown ...of the Buchanan friendship in favor ...

...this government may not be unde... ...Col. Forney, improbable as it may ap... ...more hope than fear, will the appetite ...Forney and the one item of malice ...This interesting political parasite seems ...thought to vary the monotony of his ...by becoming the editorial butt ...devoted to the interests of "Bill & Di... ...site." And of course the paper was only a mirror of ...and upon its principles of the Democ... ...Douglas and Douglas principles ...Douglas and Douglas of all things ...Douglas, and Douglas of all things ...Douglas, and Douglas of all things ...Douglas,

DAILY TRIBUNE.

NO. 51, SOUTH CLARK STREET.

CITY OF CHICAGO.

Monday Morning.....July 28, 1856.

Republican State Nominations.

FOR STATE TREASURER,
JAMES MILLER,
Of Bureau County.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
NEWTON BATEMAN,
Of Morgan County.

Election on Tuesday the 7th day of November.

The Reform Convention.

The Americans are a great people. Every Yankee is fully persuaded that he was brought into the world to make a noise, and he early learns to blow his trumpet right lustily. No persons are disposed in this country to hide their light under a bushel. If any man has an axe to grind or a hobby to ride, he straightway calleth a convention, and persuadeth a number of actual followers to turn his grindstone, or to hold his horse. Everything, now-a-days in fact, seems to be done by means of a Convention. We have political Conventions of all kinds; Religious and Spiritual Conventions; Conventions Manufacturing and Agricultural; Railroad and Lost Baggage Conventions; horse Conventions; Free Love Conventions; and Southern Commercial Conventions, which are the funniest of all. But the Reform Convention of yesterday, which met at Rutland, Vermont, on trying last, is something above the common. The call issued by the anxious inquirers is somewhat extensive, being addressed "to the friends of progress and reform generally" which, we suppose, means all and everybody. About a thousand friends of progress and reform met accordingly, and proceeded to organize by choosing as President J. P. Walker, of Glass's Falls. Resolutions were then introduced on Spiritualism, Anti-Slavery, Marriage, Maternity, the Bible, Land Reform, Free Trade, the Sabbath, and Divine Worship. A number of speeches were made by distinguished agitators; and the assembly was adjourned on Friday evening by the speaking of three trance mediums—a majority of the members presuming being Spiritualists. What could induce sensible men to come to a Convention like this in such warm weather, is to us difficult to imagine. It was true that they met in a large tent, and perhaps, by the aid of fine lemonade, and ice water, they might keep moderately cool, but who could prevent himself from going to sleep while listening to strings of resolutions and speeches upon almost every subject under the sun? If he went not to sleep, his situation would be still more deplorable; for no one can suppose that the discussion of the deeper topics we have enumerated could be seriously entertained. We believe that, before they separate, these "friends" will find themselves in considerably hot water, and about as comfortable in purse in smaller circumstances.

If the ardent ladies and gentlemen who compose the Convention are open to conviction, we would inquire what they expect to result from their demonstration. If they met together simply to enjoy themselves and get rid of their repressed eloquence, well and good; but if any well-meaning persons hoped that their harmonious action can be expected from so assembly composed of the advocates of all the ISMS and isms of the past twenty years; we think, for the sake of their deliberations by an extensive lothy of members from the other world—

"Spirits spiritual when, Shakespeare and ever"

There is no natural connection between Anti-Slavery and Infidelity; between Land Reform and Free Love; or between Temperance and Spiritualism. Those, therefore, who seek to join them together, for lack of the good cord which binds the two, The advocates of Freedom are of Europeans, who seek to identified themselves by an alliance with the enemies of Christianity or social order, display their unpopularity fully. It may be for the interest of a few demagogues, who live by "cheating," to secure fame, but it is lamentable to see them playing into the hands of such men. "Divide and Conquer" was the old formula of tyrants; but these misguided reformers would rather Conquer it is ——— unite, and be beaten!

The Atlantic Telegraph.

We fear that a failure of the second attempt to lay the Atlantic telegraphic cable, is a foregone conclusion. "It is natural for man to indulge in the illusions of Hope," and we should be glad to believe otherwise if the facts of the case would warrant it. But, unfortunately, the experiments which were made in paying out the cable, previous to the final attempt, though at first reported to have been successful, were nearly a complete failure. The telegraphic squadron started for a trial trip on Monday the 28th of May. They reached deep water, opposite the coast of France, and began experimenting. Some 12 miles. The depth of the water was about three miles; and the cable so smooth as, when they made a splice on board, it ran overboard. This splicing, however, went on, and at 5 P. M. they began paying out from the vessels. After proceeding several miles, the brake power machine was applied to look in but proved insufficient; and, the lever, made fast to the Agamemnon, having lost one of the cable parted. On Wednesday morning, the cable was again spliced and paid out; but a few hours after, when attempting to haul in, it once more parted. Thus far a portion of the improved cable had been employed, but the further experiments were made with the best quality. It was spliced for the third time and in half an hour again parted near the Agamemnon from the paying out of a defective portion. A portion of the night was devoted, on the Niagara, to winding in the cable, and the splice broke and two miles of cable was lost. Here ended the experiments in paying out. After a few of days interval, were laid down and the cable examined in the hours of which which we have heard so much; but in both cases it broke away from them before it could be secured.

The experiment of paying out from the Agamemnon was so uncertain if it were possible, in case of a fault going overboard, to hold on by the cable and make a splice; if the cable broke twice in succession but to be secured up.

After the British vessels had been ordered home the squadron made its way back to Plymouth, and sailed on the 10th of June, to make a second attempt to connect Europe and America by means of a telegraphic cable.

We have read somewhere of a man who wished to let himself down into a well, but, having a weak rope, he first tested it with a large stone which snapped in sunder. Not wishing to spoil any more rope he tied the remainder to the window fastener to his bedside, let himself down, and immediately found himself at the bottom of his well!

This course strongly reminds us of that pursued by the President and Directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, and for the present we think things will have an equally unfortunate conclusion. We may as well make up our minds to attend the proceedings of Parliament, "three or four years before they take place" at least not this year. It will be several days perhaps before the failure to lay the cable is officially announced, but the fact may be taken for granted.

A Russian Opinion.—The St. Louis Republican says that the article we copied from the Boston Transcript under the head of "A Russian Opinion" is a mere hoax. The editor is well acquainted with Kinglake, author of the "Eothen," Mr. Mitchell, and Mr. Mepham, a gentleman who was in Constantinople when the occurrence took place described in the Transcript's alleged letter. The whole affair is a hoax.

Mr. Mepham, Mr. Mitchell, and Mr. Kinglake, all deny the existence of such a letter, and pronounce the whole affair a hoax.

New Publications.

ADAMANCHE, OR MAGGIE LAUDER. By Samuel Jenkins. New York: Stanford & Delano.

We have received a volume of rhymes with the above title, which no doubt both publishers and the trade thought would prove agreeable to our taste during the heated term. But as we are putting in practice a rule to make no notice of books which are not worth notice, we shall give no space to this, even to ridicule it.

Was Gov. Stewart Whipped?

A few weeks ago we copied an article from the Missouri *Telegraph* to the effect that Gov. Stewart had received a thrashing from a man named Vandiver, at a grocery in Jefferson City. This story was afterwards denied by Gov. S.'s friends, and we published the denial. The denial was accompanied with considerable abuse of the editor of the Jefferson City *Telegraph*, who first published the story. The editor of the *Telegraph* comes back to the charge with the following certificate, completely vindicating the truth of his statement of this disgraceful affair:

"ECHERA, Reese County, 12, 1856.

J. H. Prutzman—Dear Sir! Having been requested by you to make a correct statement of the difficulty which occurred between myself and Gov. Stewart, I do so very reluctantly, believing that the whole affair is too contemptible to be of any interest or profit to me, but to rather be a matter of regret and annoyance. While in Jefferson City, some three weeks ago, I entered a house known as Smith's Beer Saloon, and there met Gov. Stewart, in company with a companion. I was informed by one of the parties present, that Gov. Stewart (Stewart) had secured American votes in St. Louis on promise of pardon to O'Bleaven, provided he was elected. This Stewart pronounced a lie (damned lie) when I struck him, knocking him down, and before words struck him several times until pulled off by the bystanders. We then washed our faces and hands, made friends, and concluded to keep the difficulty a secret. But it has been told by some one, (not by me,) and I feel at liberty, therefore, to say you have been imposed, to give the facts.

Stewart was very drunk, and I was myself drinking. Respectfully, A. L. VANDIVER.

We have proven all that we have asserted, viz: That Gov. Stewart was whipped by a man named Vandiver, in a beer shop, that the difficulty arose about the pardon of O'Bleaven, and that Stewart "was not in a condition to fight," or, in other words, that he was drunk. We could prove that the editor of the Missouri knew that Stewart was acquainted with Vandiver when he wrote the denial, but we forbear. We have proven the Governor to be a lying, slanderous cheat, in which no man should place any reliance, and with the facts before the public, we blasted the drunken Governor and his drivelling idiot from our columns, commending them to the mercy of that public whose sense of honor and whose confidence they have outraged, and whose contempt and scorn they have merited.

OSTROM HOUSES.—There are now nineteen Ostrom Houses in operation, with a corps of officers in each, which do not collect revenue enough to pay their current expenses. Here they are: Bishop, Marion, Waldeboro, Wiscasset and Ellsworth, Me.; Barnstable and Plymouth, Mass.; Sandusky, Ohio; Buffalo and Oswego, New York; Newark, and Perth Amboy, New Jersey; Bridgeport, Ct.; Burlington, Vt.; Portsmouth, New Hampshire; Annapolis, Md.; Pensacola, Florida; Peoria, Ill.; and Astoria, Oregon. The expenses of these establishments exceed their receipts about $100,000.

A BRILLIANT PRAY.—"Mademoiselle's Campaign," in the *Atlantic Monthly* for July, attributed to Rev. T. W. Higginson, of Worcester, Mass. is, we think, the finest material essay we have produced in this country. It is not inferior to the best pages in Macaulay.

A Few Words to Response Women.

It is not an uncommon mistake, though a most grave one, for persons in the habit of reading concise, assertive or lively comments on the events of the day—events as diverse as the Great Bear and the Southern Cross, and as rapid and sudden in their succession as the meteors which glance between them—to presume that the facility and mirth which constitute successful journalism are gifts which have been generously distributed among the sons of men. Not a few, as our table will testify, but rush into manuscript to realize the fancy for themselves at the same time they dispel the illusion for other people. Doubless not a few, attempting to be profound, or witty, on paper, with a topic on which the public just now crave information or amusement, have the sense to perceive that their calling leads them a long way in another direction. Others, and their name is not legion, accustomed to concise language and consecutive thought, familiar with history, literature and syntax, whether experienced in the arts which make respectable journalism or not, will hit the mark of the public appetite the first time, on a purely abstract subject. Fine writing, concise diction, substantial thought, are such but one of the elements which enter into success in newspaperdom; and all together are valueless unless accompanied by applicability, or the faculty of arresting and examining the events which seize people by their presence, and pronouncing upon them by the standard of common sense. The faculty, in short, which plays policeman, judge and jury on the world—full of facts. Who would read a daily like Atlanta's *Spectator?* The weekly journals of the blood, horror, depravity and consumption stamp, owe their wide circulation not to a negation of current events and the substitution therefor of attractive essays on virtue, vice, folly and eccentricities, but to a rare perception of the number of soft pates and dyspeptic stomachs which exist in every well regulated community. These persons require something to fill their respective vacuums and engage their overstock of time. Only the lightest diet will stay easier their waistbands; but of this they require an enormous supply. They do not properly come under the head of "the public" because public affairs are their instant nausea, their unconquerable aversion. The privacy which enables them to consume enormous large quantities of oat porridge and boiled milk (the slump-tailed variety preferred) is what they *love*. But we waste our line in criticising the uses to which they devote their time.

The difference between the man who possesses correct ideas on national or local affairs and one who adds the faculty of impressing them on other people is as great as that between the steam boiler without a fire and one with engine and connecting pipe complete. This is true of many occupations beside that of editing newspapers, and history is full of its examples. Cromwell indeed, may have held fast some of the principles of English liberty which Hampden, and it is certain that he had not half the of the loquacity of Sir Harry Vane. He could hardly speak without stammering, nor could he write without confounding the Holy Ghost with his long-winded pikemen; but his method of awakening his own marvellous energies in all who came near him was of an order superior to words—the order of magnetism. Smaller men, (and everybody was smaller) gravitated to him. But to those whose magnetic qualities exercise themselves only though the aid of the dictionary, a knowledge of its resources is of the first consequence. No course of training can make a good editor or contributor of a blockhead; yet the shrewdest and ablest thinker or writer utterly neglect the cultivation of some kind of "style"—it makes little difference what kind. The poorest style in the world is that which comes from imitation of somebody else's style. Imitation of Byron have been responsible as Lockhart for the corn crake, but none more attended more than his fondness for gin and a cloyed translation of his conduct among females. More recently Carlyle has been the prey of a herd of satyrs in literature—with what mournful and jaw-breaking results, the memory of a dozen years will certify. Emerson, Thackeray, the author of "Festus" (himself an imitator, though somewhat original in his imitations) Richter, and almost every name in modern literature whose style has an *ad captandum* surface covering a genuine merit, have been poached upon to the egregious annoyance of book publishers and newspaper publishers. If a would-be writer has a style, or can make one, let him anchor to it for life. His arrows will go farther and straighter into the ignorance which he seeks to penetrate, driven by his own bow, than by that of Ulysses.

Fire.

Weather, Crops, Money, Saltworks, &c.

(Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.)

SALT WORKS, ALBANY, OHIO, July 24, 1856.

In the general turbulence of the elements during the past two months, the planets seem to have got dislocated from their proper orbits, and by a singular stroke of mismanagement, to have lodged overhead with the bottom entirely through which pours down upon our devoted heads the wrathful fire; in—in short, it is hot.

Last week we enjoyed a few, felt cold, and shivered whenever we stepped out into the eternal rain, while the mercury shrunk away down towards zero; but now, O merciless Sol! it rains fire against the 90° scratch.

My poetic friend, full of sanguineous blood and nerves, comes in, and with a red face, puffing, blowing and sopping up the Sound from the capital pores, says, "Doctor, feel my pulse!" The doctor feels his pulse, while his heart beats away against his ribs of mortality like a snorting of a steamboat pedler.

"The higher we heat the faster the fire."

The white haired, plethoric representative of Rutland slides impercepitibly along, while the heavier filters through his face, and his heart leaps away, drudgingly, the lazy days. How force the heat, how slow the current of life!

Though it wears away nervous men, and nauseates all others, yet how the hot June sun does lick up the corn from its watery dold, into the clear sunlight! All vegetation seems to jump forward under 90° pressure. Like an engine under a high head of steam. The soil of Central Iowa is a rich sandy loam. The long rains of the spring do not sour the soil as they do the clayey soils of the East, and on the cessation of the storm, vegetation rapidly gets forth. So the weeds, so lately naked and bare, are buried in a profusion of foliage, the prairies are dyed in the richest green, and the fields promise rich harvests to the husbandman.

As for traveling, the luxury variations are, from the stage to the foot, and from the foot to the stage, about four times per mile; sloughs, the sloughs are yet bad, the cheap, bad bridges are gone, and not rebuilt; but the rivers are down within the widest bounds nature has provided, and we are fully resolved to endure the hard times, uncomplainingly, will the weather god but spare the skies, "pump or drown."

The season is pretty well advanced, and the people in the interior of Iowa are but little or no progress on the railroads extending West. The blow given to the railroads by the late crisis was more serious in its consequence than that received by any other branch of business. Prospective Western railroads were among the chief of the sufferers among the unfortunate class. When the tide of specie that poured into the State under the pressure of Land Speculation, turned back to the Eastern banks, our financial ship of State, specie-laden and bankless, was boarded high and dry on the prairies, unemployed in richness, and in which lie buried nearly all her wealth. She was not partially afloat on a flood of "ship plasters," but only bumped about to the injury of the craft, whenever it was attempted to haul her off by by "Red Dog" power. The project failed; and until all the management and the mismanagement, the railroad companies felt the loss of Eastern confidence in Western enterprise, and the works nearly stopped. The crisis at the East is over; but at the West money grows rather "tighter" than otherwise. Immigrants bring with them but little capital; lands sell low and are long time; the work upon the railroads slacks out, and the whole of the interior of Iowa grows restless from her isolation. "How not to do it," as a maxim of State policy, is depressing; and the Mr. Hesitate-to-do-it's are respected only as supervising, equal to mated old fogies.

The great unanimity with which the people of Minnesota adopted the loan system for the completion of her railroads, has aroused the envious, perhaps envious, citizens of our State, particularly the predominating element of meddling Yankee enterprise in the northern and eastern parts of the State, to desire, in some manner, to invoke the aid of the State for our railroads.

Our people, however, have a great abhorrence of State debt. The loss of $700,000 of State bonds last winter, raised quite a hue and cry, though done only to supply a casual deficit, caused by the non-collection of the revenue last year. So the proposal to raise two or three millions certainly disturbs our moral aversion to state debt, particularly those of us owning several thousand acres of wild land, and paying taxes on the prospective value of a State to pay the interest, or the bonds.

If the present promise of abundant harvests be fulfilled, the weary task of carting the surplus grain across our waters of miles, to reach a market, while the profit of the crop is absorbed in expenses, will cause central Iowa to call for the early consideration of her interests by any and all means short of State suicide.

That the State can aid in the building of the railroads with her credit, by taking the position of principal, with the present railroad companies as sureties, I have no doubt.

That such a measure would advance her prosperity a thousand fold more than the cost, who, looking at the thrift along the lines of railroads in Illinois, Wisconsin, Indiana and Michigan, can doubt. Every argument urged in Minnesota is here increased in intensity.

Our climate, soil, and geographical position are unequaled by any of the new Western States. What we lack, is an outlet, a highway, for our commerce.

Eastern emigrants come not now as of yore, in their tested wagons, to travel till an alluring spot invites them to settle. They pack up, and travel by railway war, and when they reach our borders and find no railroad to carry them inland they follow up the Mississippi to Minnesota, or the Missouri to Kansas or Nebraska. With the progress of our railroads that Western Iowa would be the choice of the New Englander and Yankee, with out hesitation. IOWA.

From Kansas.

Captain Montgomery Vindicated by Gov. Geary—Stewart Beaten.

(Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.)

LAWRENCE, K. T., July 19, 1856.

While Gov. Denver was in the Southern part of the Territory, Capt. Montgomery requested an interview with him, but the Governor declined, on the ground that his party would find too much fault with him if he conversed with a man who was under an indictment for murder, arson, robbery that and all the other crimes in the catalogue. He was in favor of having some of his party confer with him, however, from whom he could ally learn all he had to say. This was done, and the consequence is, the Governor says he believes it would be contrary to justice to arrest Montgomery at all. He privately admits that he has done no more than any man would do under the same circumstances. Others of the party make the same acknowledgements, who were lured in their excesses upon him before they went down to visit the partisans to know the facts. It will ere long be shown conclusively that those wholesale accusations of his "atrocious and fiendlike conduct" are mere *stuff*—blown out up on the border, and at a distance from some of which those to his own vicinity know no more than believers. One fact is admitted, that is, he the most perfect confidence of the majority of the people in Lykins and Bourbon Counties, and of the day he was in the Territory, he was perfectly safe. Denver, that it would in the least injure their morals at home, or their popularity abroad.

Our neighbors have commenced the wheat harvest and the people say that any Western State might envy. VIDI.

From Springfield.

(Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.)

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., Saturday, June 28th, 1856.

The trial of W. C. R. Gillespie, indicted for robbing the mail, has occupied the attention of the U. S. District Court, in session in this city, for some days past. Gillespie, you will remember, was an assistant clerk in the last House of Representatives, and was afterwards appointed Route Agent on the mail route between Chicago and St. Louis. It is charged that soon after he assumed the duties of that place, he took a letter from the mail in his charge, opened it, and took out forty dollars of the money contained therein. The letter was directed to Parker, Russell & Co., at St. Louis. It is supposed that in opening the envelop he cut or marred it, so that he was obliged to endorse the letter in a new envelop, which he himself directed. It is on the indentification of this handwriting on the envelop, that the case chiefly turns.

The argument was concluded, and he came down to the jury on Thursday evening. After remaining out all night, the jury came into Court on Friday morning, and reported that they were unable to agree, and upon being satisfied of the fact, the Judge discharged them. The case then stands over for another trial.

The official figures of the late election for Supreme Judge in the Second Grand Division are as follows:

Walker	9,[illegible]
Caton	8,[illegible]
Walker's majority	[illegible]

Walker has a large majority, considering the smallness of the vote. But little interest was felt in the election.

In the Fifth Judicial District, John S. Bailey, of Mount Vernon, was elected Circuit Judge, in place of F. H. Walker resigned, by the following vote:

Bailey	3,[illegible]
Lawrence	2,[illegible]

We have to local news of importance. The weather has been quite hot—sometimes as high as 100° in the shade. SANGAMON.

The Seat of Empire.

WAR IMMINENT IN ITALY.

(Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.)

LEGHORN, FRANCE, June 11, 1856.

The warlike preparations of France have at last alarmed even the London Times. I called your attention to these outlines, months ago in March last, but at that time everybody thought it monstrous that Napoleon should form plans of aggression, while his finances were at a low ebb, and all Europe seemed anxious to maintain peace. Little by little events assumed a more serious aspect; Russia called her attention to the fortifications of Antwerp; Austria is sending troops to Lombardy; and diplomatists to all the Italian courts for a defensive alliance; England is massing her Channel fleet; but still the French idea of war in France is looked upon at the best doubtful of peace. Suddenly, however, Napoleon seems to adhere to all the charitable institutions in France, possessing landed property, commanding them to sell it, and to invest the capital, about £40,000,000 sterling, in the public funds. This measure—which would at once replenish the empty treasury—created alarm all over France; as it has a tendency both to depress the landed property in the market, and to injure the security of the charitable institutions themselves. The business so suddenly made in their mortgagations, and it seemed that the Emperor felt he had gone too far. The semi-official papers explained away the order, and declared that the measure was not compulsory, and indicated only the direction in which the estates of charitable institutions were advised to invest in future by the trustees who, still allowed to transform their landed property into Government stock. But now, unfortunately, the yet fresh impression upon the immediate sales of the lands, within the next two months, is quite at the universal disinterest the measure has created. It becomes, therefore, now apparent that Napoleon requires the money for warlike purposes, but every body is at a loss to know against whom the campaign is intended. Though all the Government hold papers could to make any sacrifice to avoid war, Napoleon has managed to create discontent everywhere, and may soon be able to pick a quarrel. As to England, there is now scarcely any other question pending between the two nations than the case of the Regina Cull, the vessel of Santos, carrying so called free-emigrants to the Isle de Reunion, or Bourbon. The negroes resolved in the neighborhood of Monrovia during the temporary absence of the ship's crew. They killed the crew, but at once surrendered to the English Steamboat Ethiope. They were taken to Monrovia and set at liberty. Mr. Scott, the English captain, claiming salvage for the vessel. The French captain refused to pay and called upon the French naval force to interfere; accordingly "the Chief of the Staff of the French Naval Division," declared such by in a dispatch to the President of Liberia, that "the capture of the Regina Cull by the English private steamer Ethiope was been arbitrary, illegal and valueless," ordering "that Captain Simon be immediately replaced in possession of his ship," and insisting that the murderers of the crew be arrested and delivered to the French commander of the Renomme. England cannot of course remain an idle looker-on at any possible aggression on Liberia on account of the act of an English steamer, and if Napoleon chose he might find here at once a pretext for a rupture. Besides, on the 18th instant the news presentations on account of Pyatt's and Taillandier's anti-Napoleon letter, are to take place at London, and the speeches of the counsel and the certain acquittal of the defendants will again increase the bad feeling between France and England. Under all this, Napoleon is not quite prominent as an anti-Lecompton leader, and his vigorous speech against the fraud on the 7th of January was the best we have heard, but his action has lacked the positiveness and directness of his speeches. Since the passage of the English measure he has approved it, and has been accepted by the Lecompton men as the nearest what they wanted that they are likely to get; and though not just what they wanted, was very much less obnoxious than John G. Davis. He has, in fact, been the candidate of the Lecompton men, who expected to get enough "Auldies" to join them to defeat Davis. And they have succeeded. The English bill is approved indirectly, dissented from indirectly, and an advocate of it is nominated, while Lecompton is never alluded to, indeed, Administration's proscriptive course ignored, all the precautions of Douglas men forgotten, and the only decided Douglas man and opponent of the English bill who was a candidate is defeated. That tells the story.

EXPORTS OF FLOUR AND GRAIN FROM NEW YORK.—The exports of flour and grain from New York, since the 1st of January, in the years 1855 and 1856, are as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bus.	Corn, bus.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The exports from New York to the Continent from September 1, 1847, to June 9, 1853, were as follows:

Flour, bbls.	[illegible]
Wheat, bus.	[illegible]
Corn, bus.	[illegible]

Though prices have ruled low in this market this year, compared with several previous years, the demand has been readily met and the accumulation of stock has been kept down by the sales made on a weekly scale approximating pretty well up to the receipts.

The exports of flour to Great Britain this year have been in excess of the amount for the previous year, while the exports of wheat have been under those of last year, but in excess of those for the years 1855 and 1854. The exports of corn have been less than for the same time during the preceding three years.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

SUGAR FROM SORGHUM.—Yesterday morning, the Mayor put the steam fire engines into play to work on the levee, yesterday morning, and they acted like a charm in removing the deposits of mud and filth. As they never get tired, and there is plenty of coal to keep them going, and the experiments entirely satisfactory, it is presumed that all of them will be employed to-day, giving us assurance that by the early part of next week, the wharf will look as clean as a new pin. Not only will this be done, but a saving of $5,000, at least, will be effected by the operation, and the health of the city promoted by it. We think, moreover, that these machines may well be called into requisition, hereafter, to clean the streets in the sections in which sewers have been provided, at a saving of a good many thousands of dollars per annum. The experiment should, at all events, be tried.—*St. Louis Republican.*

DUEL IN ROXBURY, MASS.—An anonymous correspondent of the Boston *Herald* alleges that a duel took place early on Monday morning in Roxbury, between a Southern gentleman and a young law student of Boston. The Southerner was wounded in three places, it is feared dangerously. The Boston boy was only run through the sleeve of his shirt. The Southerner fainted him on Saturday foragon, and the student challenged him at once. All parties are highly connected.

HIS LITTLE FAILINGS.—"My James is a very good boy," said an old lady, "but he has little failings, for none of us are perfect. He threw the cat in the fire, flung his grandfather's wig into the cistern, put his daddy's powder horn into the stove, fed the coffee pot to Junior's calf, and poured out the beer, and took my cap bottom for baking tins; but, dear me, children follow—he's an excellent boy, after all."

AMERICAN EMBOSS IN PARIS.—On the occasion of the baptism of a child, Mr. and Mrs. Butterfield, of New York, who are at present cutting a great swell in Paris, gave a breakfast to which about fifty, nearly all nobles, were invited. Among those present were the Pope's Nuncio, Baron and Baroness Bondard, Prince and Princess de Bassano, Count de Rossi, Gen. Primoz, Mrs. Mason, &c.

TAXABLE VALUATION OF BUFFALO.—The valuation of taxable property of the city of Buffalo 1857 and '58, is as follows:

	1857.	1858.	Inc.
Real Estate	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	[illegible]
Personal	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	Inc. $[illegible]

Total general tax for 1858, $293,777 33.

THE UNDERGROUND RAILROAD.—It is said that the Underground Railroad is doing a large business. A correspondent from a city on the line of the Road, says that so largely has the number of passengers increased of late that a private meeting of those interested had been held, and a committee appointed to raise $1,000 to defray expenses.

CHICAGO WATER WORKS.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT [illegible]

HOW A CHAPERONNE.

Commission Merchants,

GIVE EXCLUSIVE ATTENTION TO THE [illegible]

New Advertisements.

ILLINOIS SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

DIVIDEND.—THE SECOND SEMI-ANNUAL [illegible]

$500 REWARD.

Five Hundred Dollars

WILL BE PAID FOR THE DETECTION and conviction of THE OF THE

Fifty or More Persons

Who attempted, last Saturday night, to destroy the

State Dam Across the Calumet River,

[illegible]

JOHN R. INSTON,

OHIO MECHANICS' INSTITUTE,
CINCINNATI.

Sixteenth Exhibition for the Promotion of

THE MECHANIC ARTS.

THE SIXTEENTH EXHIBITION OF ARTS [illegible]

Monday, September 8th,

[illegible]

The Light of the Age.

KEROSENE OIL AND LAMPS, ICE [illegible]

GREAT SUMMER BOOK.

JUST OUT.

THE LECTURES OF LOLA MONTEZ, [illegible]

Table of Contents:

[illegible]

KENOSHA WATER CURE.

THIS INSTITUTION IS FOUNDED UPON [illegible]

REMOVAL.

S. H. PIERSON & CO.,

Commission Merchants and Agents

[illegible]

WILDER'S SALAMANDER SAFES,

[illegible]

197.....South Water St.....197

HEALTH! GRACE!! AND BEAUTY!!!

DOUGLAS & SHERWOODS

CELEBRATED SKIRTS.

THE UNPARALLELLED SUCCESS OF [illegible]

THE SIXTEENTH EXHIBITION OF ARTS [illegible]

THE MANNY PRIZE.

What Farmer Will Win It?

THANKFUL FOR THE PATRONAGE [illegible]

Price for the Best Wheat Field.

TALCOTT, EMERSON & CO.,

Rockford.....Illinois

Manufacturers of

John H. Manny's Reaper & Mower,

COMBINED AND SINGLE MOWER.

[illegible]

TO THE LADIES

And Mercantile Community.

AT THE EARNEST SOLICITATION OF [illegible]

No. 183 South Clark Street.

[illegible]

CHICAGO TYPE FOUNDRY AND PRINTING [illegible]

GOODYEAR'S PATENT VULCANIZED [illegible]

100,000 Seamless Bags.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, AGENTS FOR THE [illegible]

Notice.

THE PAST EIGHTEEN MONTHS' EXPERIENCE has given the citizens of Chicago ample [illegible]

EXCELSIOR FIRE WORKS.

FOURTH OF JULY!

J. W. DOANE & CO.,

54 Dearborn Street,

ARE MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS FOR [illegible]

At Manufacturers' Prices.

Simplest and goods sent upon and ready for inspection.

ALSO ON HAND,

Fire Crackers,
Balloons,
Torpedoes,
Flags, &c., &c.

[illegible]

ATTENTION MECHANICS AND HARDSHIP.

MECHANICS WHO ARE WILLING TO [illegible]

Real Estate for Sale.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT ON OHIO [illegible]

Oak Ridge.

BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE PROPERTY [illegible]

ASSIGNEE'S SALE

Of First Class Business and Residence

PROPERTY.

CHOICE LOTS ON MICHIGAN AVENUE [illegible]

Land in Missouri.

WE ARE DAILY SURVEYING AND [illegible]

A. C. Oertel,

REAL ESTATE AND BILL BROKER, 17 [illegible]

Copartnerships, &c.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP. [illegible]

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The undersigned, [illegible]

NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE [illegible]

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY [illegible]

DISSOLUTION.—THE CO-PARTNERSHIP [illegible]

A CARD.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FORMED A [illegible]

HOOPER, CANNON & FOSTER.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a co-partnership, under the [illegible]

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a co-partnership, under the [illegible]

Opticians.

LOUIS MAUSS,

Practical Optician,

(Late with Saml. Pike & Son, N. Y.)

79 - South Clark St. - 79

Opposite the Court House.

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EYE AND EAR.

DR. UNDERWOOD,

FORMERLY OF THE EYE AND EAR [illegible]

New Wholesale and Retail Music Store

J. WAUGH,

MANUFACTURER AND IMPORTER OF [illegible]

Banking Houses.

EDWIN L. [illegible] BANKER AND DEALER IN [illegible]

Corner Clark and Lake Streets,

CHICAGO.

ULRICHS & GEYER,

Room No. 14 Metropolitan Block.

SPECIE, BANK NOTE EXCHANGE [illegible]

A. C. SEWELL,

REAL ESTATE AND LOAN [illegible]

WHITE BROTHERS,

BANKERS,

HAVE REMOVED TO THE [illegible]

DUNHAM, BECK & SAYRE,

BANKERS AND BROKERS, [illegible]

E. PRUSSING & STEINHART,

CLARK STREET, OF STATE.

DRAFTS AT SIGHT, IN SUMS [illegible]

AIKEN & SOHNS,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN [illegible]

BANK OF STERLING,

B. G. WHEELER & CO.,

DEALER IN EXCHANGE ON [illegible]

A. E. SHERMAN & CO.,

BANKERS AND EXCHANGE [illegible]

G. C. WHITNEY & BRO.,

BANKING AND EXCHANGE OFFICE [illegible]

EISENDRATH & CO.,

Note Brokers and Real Estate [illegible]

Room No. 1, Metropolitan Block.

FIRST CLASS MERCANTILE [illegible]

E. PRUSSING & STEINHART,

MONEY, EXCHANGE AND REAL ESTATE BROKERS.

SPECIAL DEPOSITE RECEIVED [illegible]

Willard, Alexander & Co.

BANK OF DEPOSIT

Collection and Foreign & Domestic Exchange.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED ON THE [illegible]

England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales.

ALSO, SHIP PASSAGE TICKETS.

50 Clark Street.

P. WOODWARD & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 90 Dearborn Street.

CHICAGO.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED AND [illegible]

Morford Brother,

BANKERS AND EXCHANGE BROKERS

Dealer in Land Warrants, corner of Clark and Lake streets.

Hoffman & Gelpcke, Bankers

CHICAGO.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED AND [illegible]

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ROCKFORD.....ILLINOIS

ROBERTSON, ERIES & CO.

DIXON.....ILLINOIS

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Forwarding &c.

1856. OLD OSWEGO LINE

TRANSPORTATION COMPANY

PROPRIETORS

Albert, Shaw & Co., Oswego; F. B. Doe & Co., Chicago.

1856. THE NORTHERN

Transportation Company

WILL, DURING THE PRESENT [illegible]

Steam Propellers and Sailing Vessels

[illegible]

1857.

S. S. BALL & CO.,

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS

PRODUCE, SALT, WATER LIME, &c. &c.

Agents and Proprietors of [illegible]

PUTNEY, IN ROLL [illegible]

DAILY TRIBUNE.
MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 18.

The Book Trade.

THE REAL "UNCLE TOM."
"Truth Stranger than Fiction."
FATHER HENSON'S STORY OF HIS LIFE, with an introduction by Rev. E. E. Hale.
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$100,000!
ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS Commission, Checks, Drafts and Accounts of the late firm of E. Smith, Brother & Johnston, and E. S. Johnston & Co., Chicago, Ill., to be paid on or before the 1st day of July, 1858. Will purchase Land on Mortgage of Real Estate, as well as Land Warrants, and Real Estate Mortgages. Inquire of the undersigned, Metropolitan Block, corner of Randolph street, Chicago, Illinois.
W. DAVIDSON.

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WRIGHT & TYRRELL
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TELEGRAPHIC EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK.
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G. SIMONDS,
Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer of Pure
OHIO CATAWBA BRANDY.
THIS BRANDY HAS BEEN MANUFACTURING for several years from the purest of the grapes of our vineyards, to satisfy the evidence of the citizens of Ashtabula county, and the trade, and of connoisseurs, which is more equal to Cognac than any other.
The Ohio Catawba Brandy naturally sounds but seems the purest and most wholesome to purify and flavor. Kept in bond, it is fully known. It is not a "fancy" article, but is sold on its merits. Sold by the manufacturer of our best distilling united conditions.
The need of pure Brandy has long been felt in the country, and the demand for it has been such that it is now made in the age and use of those who want it, and it is now in the hands of thousands, and only to expand. Physicians and others who have used it, and who are familiar with the qualities claimed for it, bear testimony to its superiority over Brandies of Cognac, which are sold for pure Brandy for Medicinal purposes. Farmers, Grocers, Druggists, Hotels, Saloons, Family Groceries, and all who are selling or using it.
IT CANNOT SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.
Retail Price, $1.25 per Bottle.
Orders addressed to the undersigned, or to the agent, will receive a prompt response.
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